

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Lincoln, Nebraska (City) was incorporated on April 7, 1869. The City operates under a Home Rule Charter and has a Mayor-Council form of government with an elected full-time chief executive, the Mayor, and an elected legislative body, the Council, composed of 7 members. Three Council members are elected at large and 4 by district on a nonpartisan basis for a term of 4 years. The administration of City government is performed under the direction of the Mayor through administrative departments.

The accompanying financial statements present the government of the City. Based upon the criteria identified in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, none of the City's significant potential component units are required to be included as part of the reporting entity. Regarding related organizations, the City's Mayor appoints and the City Council approves all of the board appointments of the Housing Authority of the City of Lincoln. However, the City has no further accountability for this organization.

FISCAL YEAR-END

All fund types of the City, with the exception of Lincoln Electric System (LES), are reported as of and for the year ended August 31, 2003. December 31st is the fiscal year-end of LES as established by the City Charter, and the last separate financial statements were as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002. The amounts included in the City's 2003 financial statements for LES are figures as of and for the year ended December 31, 2002.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. Fiduciary activities, whose resources are not available to finance the City's programs, are excluded from the government-wide statements. The material effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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MEASUREMENT FOCUS, BASIS OF ACCOUNTING, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTATION

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *total economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized when they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, including interest on long-term debt, as well as expenditures related to claims and judgements are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, sales taxes, highway user fees, interdepartmental charges, intergovernmental revenues, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual. Special assessments are recorded as revenues in the year the assessments become current. Annual installments not yet due are reflected as special assessment receivables and deferred revenues. Other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund finances the day-to-day operation of the basic governmental activities, such as legislative, judicial, administration, police and fire protection, legal services, planning, and parks and recreation.

The Street Construction Fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for the maintenance, construction, and improvement of the streets and highways in the City.

The Federal Grants Fund accounts for the costs of providing services under the City's Community Development Block Grant Program with funding provided by grants from the Department of Housing and Urban Development; monies received from various federal and state agencies under several small categorical grants and the City's matching funds to provide services as stipulated in the individual grant agreements; costs of providing services under the Workforce Investment Act with funding provided by grants from the Department of Labor; and reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency due to disasters caused by storm and flood damage with funds used to reimburse other funds for related costs and to pay disaster related expenses.

The Community Health Permanent Endowment Fund accounts for the cash proceeds realized by the City from the sale of Lincoln General Hospital together with any interest or other investment income earned. The endowment may be increased by donations, bequests, or appropriations to the fund. Monies in the fund are used for funding health and health-related programs that further the health, safety, or welfare of the citizens of Lincoln.

The government reports the following major enterprise funds:

The Lincoln Wastewater System Fund accounts for the activities of the government's wastewater utility.

The Lincoln Water System Fund accounts for the activities of the government's water distribution operations.

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The Lincoln Electric System Fund accounts for the activities of the government's electric distribution operations.

Additionally, the government reports the following fund types:

Internal Service Funds account for data processing, engineering, risk management, fleet management, telecommunications, and copy services provided to other departments or agencies of the government, or to other governments, on a cost reimbursement basis.

The Pension Trust Fund accounts for the receipt, investment, and distribution of retirement contributions made for the benefit of police officers and firefighters.

The Agency Funds account for the collection of various taxes, fines, fees, and loan programs due to other government entities; good faith money due to contractors upon project completion; funds held to pay outstanding warrants; funds to pay phone system charges; defeased bond proceeds to pay called bonds for which the City Treasurer is trustee; funds for the joint administrative entity known as JAVA, created to coordinate planning and implementation of the Antelope Valley Project; and funds deposited by Gateway Shopping Center in fulfillment of a condition of the use permit for expansion.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to November 30, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict pronouncements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. Only the City's Lincoln Wastewater System and Lincoln Water System funds have elected to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

The effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and charges between the business-type functions and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services, fines and forfeitures, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds and of the government's internal service funds are charges to customers for goods and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and service, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET ASSETS OR EQUITY

Deposits and Investments

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. These

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investments are not specifically identified with any one fund. Interest is allocated to the individual funds on the basis of average cash balances.

The City may invest in certificates of deposit, in time deposits, and in any securities in which the state investment officer is authorized to invest pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Funds Investment Act and as provided in the authorized investment guidelines of the Nebraska Investment Council in effect on the date the investment is made.

Investments in the Pension Trust Fund are carried at fair value. Investments in other funds are carried at fair value, except for short-term investments which are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Securities traded on a national exchange are valued at the last reported sales price. Investments that do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value, based on relevant market information of similar financial instruments. Income from investments held by the individual funds is recorded in the respective funds as it is earned.

In accordance with authorized investment laws, the Pension Trust Fund of the City is allowed to invest in various mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations. They are reported in aggregate as mortgage-backed securities in the disclosure of custodial credit risk (see Note 4).

Receivables and Payables

Noncurrent portions of long-term receivables due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets, in spite of their spending measurement focus. Special reporting treatments are used to indicate, however, that they should not be considered "available spendable resources," since they do not represent current assets. Recognition of governmental fund type revenues represented by noncurrent receivables generally is deferred until they become current receivables.

Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories of governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Amounts of governmental fund inventories and prepaid items are offset by a fund balance reserve account to indicate that they do not represent "available spendable resources".

Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the enterprise funds revenue bonds and resources set aside for their repayment are classified as restricted assets on the statement of net assets because their use is limited by applicable bond covenants. Assets included in the Bond Principal and Interest Account and the Bond Reserve Account are restricted for the payment of bond principal and interest. Assets included in the Surplus Account and the Depreciation and Replacement Account are restricted for purposes including improvements, repairs and replacements, acquisition of equipment, and the payment of bond principal and interest. Assets included in the Construction Account are restricted for paying the cost of the capital projects.

Certain assets of the Golf Enterprise Fund are classified as restricted assets to be used for capital improvements.

Certain assets of the Pershing Municipal Auditorium Enterprise Fund are classified as restricted assets to be used for improvements and to supplement event net losses.

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Certain assets of the Community Health Permanent Endowment Fund are classified as restricted assets because their use is restricted by donors for specific purposes.

A recap of restrictions and related balances at August 31, 2003, are as follows:

Fund Account	Golf	Parking Facilities	Pershing Municipal Auditorium	Lincoln Wastewater System	Lincoln Water System	Lincoln Electric System	Community Health Permanent Endowment	Totals
Principal and Interest	\$ -	225,065	-	-	-	9,721,000	-	9,946,065
Reserve	316,500	2,052,495	-	3,931,914	3,169,645	11,688,000	-	21,158,554
Surplus	-	11,068	-	4,403,733	-	-	-	4,414,801
Depreciation and Replacement	100,000	775,660	-	-	-	-	-	875,660
Construction	-	282,522	-	57,144,751	20,201,357	75,995,000	-	153,623,630
Capital Improvements	88,893	-	189,775	-	-	-	-	278,668
Marketing	-	-	26,900	-	-	-	-	26,900
Communications Escrow	-	-	-	-	-	117,000	-	117,000
Donor Specific Purpose	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,914	93,914
	<u>\$ 505,393</u>	<u>3,346,810</u>	<u>216,675</u>	<u>65,480,398</u>	<u>23,371,002</u>	<u>97,521,000</u>	<u>93,914</u>	<u>190,535,192</u>

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, drainage systems, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalization value of the assets constructed.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	10 - 50
Improvements	5 - 40
Infrastructure	20 - 100
Equipment	2 - 20
Utility Plant	30 - 40

The one exception to this rule is library media, which is depreciated using a composite depreciation method.

Compensated Absences

City employees generally earn vacation days at a variable rate based on years of service. In the event of termination, an employee is reimbursed for accumulated vacation time up to a maximum allowed accumulation which is in no case longer than 34 days.

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Employees earn sick leave at the rate of one day per month with total accumulation limits established by the employees' bargaining unit. Upon retirement, an employee is reimbursed for one-fourth or one-half of accumulated sick leave, with maximums depending on the employees' bargaining unit contract. In some cases payment may be placed directly in a medical spending account rather than reimbursing the employee directly. Police union employees who leave the City's service in good standing after giving two weeks notice of termination of employment are compensated for one-fourth of accumulated sick leave to the date of separation. LES is covered by a separate personnel plan regarding vacation and sick leave with the liability for these benefits recorded in accrued liabilities.

Vacation leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics are accrued as the benefits are earned if the leave is attributable to past service and it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for such benefits. Sick leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics are accrued as the benefits are earned only to the extent it is probable that the City will compensate the employees for such benefits through cash payments conditioned on the employee's termination or retirement. Such accruals are based on current salary rates and include salary-related payments directly and incrementally associated with payments made for compensated absences on termination.

All vacation and sick leave is accrued when incurred in the government-wide, proprietary, and fiduciary fund financial statements. In the governmental funds, only compensated absences expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources are recorded as a fund liability.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt using the bonds-outstanding method.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as current expenditures.

Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for specific purposes. Designations of unrestricted fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change.

The City has established a policy providing for an unreserved fund balance in the City's General Fund. To meet excess cash flow needs, no less than twenty percent of the ensuing year's General Fund budget is to be set aside as an unrestricted reserve. Currently \$20,907,429 of the General Fund's unreserved fund balance of \$35,987,302 meets the requirements of this policy, leaving an additional unreserved balance of \$15,079,873.

Net Assets Classification

Net assets are required to be classified into three components – invested in capital assets, net of related debt; restricted; and unrestricted. These classifications are defined as follows:

Invested in capital assets, net of related debt – This component of net assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and unamortized bond issuance costs reduced by the outstanding

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balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets. If there are significant unspent related debt proceeds at year-end, the portion of the debt attributable to the unspent proceeds is not included in the calculation of invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

Restricted – This component of net assets consists of restrictions placed on net assets use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as debt covenants), contributors, or law or regulations of other governments, or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted – This component consists of net assets that do not meet the definition of “restricted” or “invested in capital assets, net of related debt.”

BUDGETARY DATA

The City Council follows these procedures, set out in the City Charter, in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1) At least 40 days prior to the end of the budget and fiscal year, the Mayor submits to the City Council a proposed annual budget for the ensuing year. The annual budget is a complete financial plan for the ensuing budget year and consists of an operating budget and a capital budget.
- 2) Public hearing on the proposed budget is scheduled for not later than 10 days prior to the budget adoption date.
- 3) Not later than 5 days prior to the end of the fiscal year, the budget is legally adopted by resolution of the City Council.
- 4) The Mayor is authorized to transfer unencumbered balances between appropriations of the same department or agency. The Mayor also has authority to lower appropriations in any fund where actual revenues are less than appropriated in order to avoid incurring a budget deficit for the year.

Appropriation transfers between departments or agencies may only be authorized by resolution of the City Council. The Council may not make any appropriations in addition to those authorized in the annual budget, except that it may authorize emergency appropriations in the event of an emergency threatening serious loss of life, health, or property in the community.

- 5) Budgets for all funds are adopted on a basis inconsistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Since encumbrances are included in the City's budget accounting, year-end encumbrances are reappropriated to the next year in the budget process. Various funds have expenditures automatically appropriated through the budget resolution, based on funds available. These expenditures are reflected in the original and final budgets at amounts equal to the actual expenditures. Budget basis expenditures are presented on a cash basis.

Amendments to the adopted budget were made this year and result from prior fiscal year encumbrances identified subsequent to budget adoption, appropriation of unanticipated revenues to certain funds as provided in the budget resolution, and appropriation revisions between or among departments as provided for under the City Charter.

- 6) Appropriation controls are required at the departmental level. However, as a matter of policy and practice, appropriations generally are controlled at the next level of organization (division) or by fund within a department.
- 7) Operating appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year except for capital improvement appropriations and year-end encumbrances against operating budgets. Capital improvement appropriations are continuing appropriations through completion of the project.

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- 8) Budgets are adopted by resolution for the following fund types: general, special revenue, debt service, capital projects, permanent, enterprise, internal service, and pension trust. Legally adopted annual budgets are not established for certain special revenue (Advance Acquisition, Tax Sales Revolving, Special Assessment, Property Tax Refunds, Parks and Recreation Special Projects, and Commission on Aging Gift Trust), debt service (Special Assessment), and agency funds. In addition, capital project funds are budgeted on a project rather than an annual basis.

PRIOR-YEAR SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The basic financial statements include certain prior-year summarized comparative information in total but not at the level of detail required for a presentation in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with the City's basic financial statements as of and for the year ended August 31, 2002, from which the summarized information was derived.

ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

(2) RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET AND THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between *fund balance – total governmental funds* and *net assets of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of net assets. One element of that reconciliation explains that “Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, not reported in the funds.” The details of the \$81,518,447 difference are as follows:

Bonds Payable	\$ 72,569,237
Less deferred charge for issuance costs	(441,286)
Less issuance discounts	(3,066)
Plus issuance premiums	387,861
Capital Leases Payable	1,680,520
Accrued Interest Payable	613,826
Net Pension Obligation	130,000
Compensated Absences	<u>6,581,355</u>
Net difference	<u>\$ 81,518,447</u>

EXPLANATION OF CERTAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES AND THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between *net change in fund balances – total governmental funds* and *change in net assets of governmental activities* as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that “Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However,

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in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.” The details of this \$19,552,863 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	\$ 34,881,007
Depreciation expense	<u>(15,328,144)</u>
Net difference	<u>\$ 19,552,863</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.” The details of this \$(4,388,214) difference are as follows:

Debt issued or incurred:	
Issuance of general obligation storm sewer bonds	\$ (19,305,000)
Deferred charge for issuance costs	214,350
Issuance premiums	(247,703)
Principal repayments	<u>14,950,139</u>
Net difference	<u>\$ (4,388,214)</u>

Another element of that reconciliation states that “Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.” The details of this \$(789,938) difference are as follows:

Loss on disposal of capital assets	\$ (565,595)
Accrued interest	77,141
Claims	24,230
Compensated absences	<u>(325,714)</u>
Net difference	<u>\$ (789,938)</u>

(3) RECONCILIATION OF BUDGET BASIS TO GAAP

Amounts presented on a non-GAAP budget basis of accounting differ from those presented in accordance with GAAP due to the treatment afforded accruals, encumbrances, and funds for which legally adopted annual budgets are not established. A reconciliation for the year ended August 31, 2003, which discloses the nature and amount of the adjustments necessary to convert the actual GAAP data to the budgetary basis, is presented below:

	General <u>Fund</u>	Street Construction <u>Fund</u>	Federal Grants <u>Fund</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances:			
Balance on a GAAP basis	\$ (1,014,271)	(8,043,301)	(2,589,358)
Basis differences (accruals) occur because the cash basis of accounting used for budgeting differs from the modified accrual basis of accounting prescribed for governmental funds.	1,179,908	(726,288)	897,818
Entity differences occur when the budget excludes programs or entities that fall within the financial reporting entity as defined by GAAP.	<u>-</u>	<u>25,233,598</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance on a budget basis	<u>\$ 165,637</u>	<u>16,464,009</u>	<u>(1,691,540)</u>

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(4) DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

DEPOSITS

State Statutes 15-846 and 15-847 R.R.S., 1943 require banks either to give bond or to pledge government securities (types of which are specifically identified in the Statutes) to the City Treasurer in the amount of the City's deposits. The Statutes allow pledged securities to be reduced by the amount of the deposit which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC).

For purposes of classifying categories of custodial risk, the bank balances of the City's deposits as of August 31, 2003, are either entirely insured or collateralized with securities held by the City's agent in other than the City's name.

As of August 31, 2003, the book balances of the City's deposits approximates bank balances.

INVESTMENTS

For reporting purposes, the carrying amount of securities is classified into the following three categories of custodial credit risk:

- 1) Insured or registered, or securities held by the City or its agent in the City's name.
- 2) Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty's trust department or agent in the City's name.
- 3) Uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department or agent but not in the City's name.

Pension Fund

At August 31, 2003, the Pension Trust fund had investments as follows:

	<u>Category</u> <u>3</u>	<u>Reported</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>Value</u>
Mortgage-backed Securities	\$ 53,807,258	53,807,258	53,807,258
Government Agencies	207,263	207,263	207,263
Government Securities	<u>2,480,537</u>	<u>2,480,537</u>	<u>2,480,537</u>
	<u>\$ 56,495,058</u>	56,495,058	56,495,058
Mutual Funds		64,527,567	64,527,567
Real Estate Limited Partnerships		10,096,951	10,096,951
Mutual Funds - Hedge Funds		3,188,340	3,188,340
Pooled Investment Funds – (internal and external)		<u>3,295,990</u>	<u>3,295,990</u>
		<u>\$137,603,906</u>	<u>137,603,906</u>

Lincoln Electric System (LES)

At December 31, 2002 LES had investments as follows:

	<u>Category 2</u>	
	<u>Reported</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>Value</u>
Government Securities	\$ 33,383,000	34,236,000
Government Money Markets	38,505,000	39,005,000
Commercial Paper	<u>47,402,000</u>	<u>47,332,000</u>
	<u>\$119,290,000</u>	<u>120,573,000</u>

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Lincoln Wastewater System

At August 31, 2003, Lincoln Wastewater System had investments as shown below:

	<u>Category</u> <u>3</u>	<u>Reported</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>Value</u>
Government Agencies	\$ 58,446,697	58,446,697	58,452,825
Government Securities	<u>6,019,980</u>	<u>6,019,980</u>	<u>6,019,980</u>
	<u>\$ 64,466,677</u>	64,466,677	64,472,805
Pooled Investment Funds - (internal and external)		<u>3,779,460</u>	<u>3,779,460</u>
		<u>\$ 68,246,137</u>	<u>68,252,265</u>

Lincoln Water System

At August 31, 2003, Lincoln Water System had investments as follows:

	<u>Category</u> <u>3</u>	<u>Reported</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>Value</u>
Government Agencies	\$ 20,130,208	20,130,208	20,132,503
Government Securities	<u>3,392,370</u>	<u>3,392,370</u>	<u>3,392,370</u>
	<u>\$ 23,522,578</u>	23,522,578	23,524,873
Pooled Investment Funds (internal and external)		<u>1,553,051</u>	<u>1,553,051</u>
		<u>\$ 25,075,629</u>	<u>25,077,924</u>

Community Health Permanent Endowment

At August 31, 2003, Community Health Permanent Endowment had investments as follows:

	<u>Category</u> <u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Reported</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>Value</u>
Government Agencies	\$ 11,124,526	579,603	11,704,129	11,773,546
Government Securities	3,663,978	6,413	3,670,391	3,670,391
Corporate Bonds	24,525,863	-	24,525,863	24,525,863
Foreign Obligations	<u>1,084,428</u>	-	<u>1,084,428</u>	<u>1,084,428</u>
	<u>\$ 40,398,795</u>	<u>586,016</u>	40,984,811	41,054,228
Securities Lending Short-term Investment Pool			7,414,973	7,414,973
Pooled Investment Funds (internal and external)			<u>2,940,313</u>	<u>2,940,313</u>
			<u>\$ 51,340,097</u>	<u>51,409,514</u>

All Other City Funds

Investments of all other City funds do not vary significantly in either type or risk. These investments at August 31, 2003, were as follows:

	<u>Category</u> <u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>Reported</u> <u>Amount</u>	<u>Fair</u> <u>Value</u>
Government Agencies	\$ 2,017,653	111,004,710	113,022,363	113,034,763
Government Securities	31,294	1,177,162	1,208,456	1,208,456
Corporate Bonds	<u>90,020</u>	-	<u>90,020</u>	<u>90,020</u>
	<u>\$ 2,138,967</u>	<u>112,181,872</u>	114,320,839	114,333,239
Equity Securities			289,129	289,129
Pooled Investment Funds (internal and external)			9,559,030	9,559,030
Interfund Investments			<u>704,079</u>	<u>704,079</u>
			<u>\$ 124,873,077</u>	<u>124,885,477</u>

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Summary of Deposit and Investment Balances

Following is a reconciliation of the City's deposit and investment balances as of August 31, 2003:

	<u>Totals</u>		
Investments	\$ 526,428,846		
Certificates of Deposit	16,000,000		
Money Market Accounts	7,000,000		
Bank Accounts and Cash on Hand	<u>4,848,726</u>		
	<u>\$ 554,277,572</u>		
	<u>Government-wide</u>	<u>Fiduciary Funds</u>	<u>Totals</u>
	<u>Statement of</u>	<u>Statement of</u>	
	<u>Net Assets</u>	<u>Net Assets</u>	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 40,021,029	3,802,292	43,823,321
Investments	138,058,858	137,585,246	275,644,104
Invested Securities Lending	7,414,973	-	7,414,973
Restricted Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	763,280	-	763,280
Investments	<u>226,631,894</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>226,631,894</u>
	<u>\$ 412,890,034</u>	<u>141,387,538</u>	<u>554,277,572</u>

There were no investments that resulted in significantly greater custodial credit risk held during the fiscal year ended August 31, 2003, than those held at year end.

The City's Pension Trust Fund invests in collateralized mortgage obligations to maximize investment earnings. These securities are based on cash flows from principal and interest payments on underlying mortgages. Therefore, they are sensitive to prepayments by mortgagees, which may result from a decline in interest rates.

The policies of the Community Health Endowment (CHE) Board of Trustees authorize the CHE fund to participate in securities lending transactions, where securities are loaned to brokers and broker dealers with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. The custodial bank administers the securities lending program and receives cash at least equal in value to the fair value of the loaned securities as collateral for securities of the type on loan at year-end. Securities lent at year-end for cash collateral are presented as unclassified in the preceding schedule of custodial risk. At year-end, CHE has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amounts CHE owes the borrowers exceed the amounts the borrowers owe CHE. The cash cannot be spent by CHE unless the borrower defaults. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be loaned, and there were no losses resulting from borrower default during the year.

Either CHE or the borrowers can terminate all securities loans on demand. Cash collateral is invested in one of the lending agent's short-term investment pools that had an average duration of 44 days. Because loans were terminable at will, their duration did not generally match the duration of the investments made with cash collateral. Loss indemnification is provided to the Fund by the contract with the custodian.

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

(5) RECEIVABLES

Receivables at August 31, 2003, consist of the following (in thousands):

Fund	Taxes	Accounts	Contributions	Special Assessment		Accrued Interest	Gross Receivables	Allowance For Uncollectibles	Net
				Current	Deferred				
General	\$ 2,739	1,019	-	-	-	100	3,858	-	3,858
Street Construction	-	2,928	-	-	-	83	3,011	-	3,011
Federal Grants	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
Community Health Endowment	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4
Wastewater System	-	2,685	-	-	-	143	2,828	-	2,828
Water System	-	5,890	-	-	-	108	5,998	-	5,998
Electric System	-	15,860	-	-	-	562	16,422	-	16,422
Nonmajor -									
Special Revenue	1,258	468	-	-	-	75	1,801	-	1,801
Debt Service	905	-	-	508	3,295	74	4,782	285	4,497
Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	-	91
Enterprise	-	3,220	-	-	-	91	3,311	1,067	2,244
Internal Service	-	741	-	-	-	65	806	-	806
Fiduciary	-	43	219	-	-	490	752	-	752
	<u>\$ 4,902</u>	<u>32,854</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>508</u>	<u>3,295</u>	<u>1,889</u>	<u>43,667</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>42,315</u>

Enterprise funds customer accounts receivable include unbilled charges for services.

Delinquent special assessment receivables at August 31, 2003, were \$237,928.

No other receivables are expected to be uncollected within one year.

(6) DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS

The total of Due From Other Governments of \$20,653,313 includes the following significant items:

<u>Fund/Fund Type</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Service</u>
General/General	\$ 8,944,272	State of Nebraska, July/August Sales and Use Tax
	368,064	August Motor Vehicle Taxes Collected by Lancaster County
	79,907	Lancaster County, Cost Reimbursements
Street Construction/Special Revenue	2,818,407	State of Nebraska, July/August Highway User Fees
	4,440,047	Federal Government, Cost Reimbursements
Federal Grants/Special Revenue	2,256,613	Federal Government, Cost Reimbursements
Lincoln Area Agency on Aging/Special Revenue	93,150	Federal Government, Cost Reimbursements
Lincoln/Lancaster Co. Health/Special Revenue	359,937	Lancaster County, Cost Reimbursements
Snow Removal/Special Revenue	92,600	August Motor Vehicle Taxes Collected by Lancaster County
Antelope Valley/Debt Service	166,167	State of Nebraska, July/August Development Fund disbursements
Vehicle Tax/Capital Projects	629,708	August Motor Vehicle Taxes Collected by Lancaster County
Information Services/Internal Service	227,965	Lancaster County Billings
Engineering Revolving/Internal Service	<u>33,159</u>	Railroad Transportation Safety District, Project Cost Reimbursements
Subtotal	20,509,996	
All other	<u>143,317</u>	
Total Due From Other Governments	<u>\$ 20,653,313</u>	

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
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August 31, 2003

(7) CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended August 31, 2003, was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Governmental Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 37,810,841	2,907,018	210,960	40,506,899
Construction in Progress	59,562,688	10,604,610	389,322	69,777,976
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated	97,373,529	13,511,628	600,282	110,284,875
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings	61,658,948	948,646	913,318	61,694,276
Improvements Other Than Buildings	46,532,393	841,190	22,731	47,350,852
Machinery and Equipment	62,615,359	4,694,235	4,271,220	63,038,374
Infrastructure	253,608,073	29,241,713	-	282,849,786
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	424,414,773	35,725,784	5,207,269	454,933,288
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	19,641,887	1,565,916	598,177	20,609,626
Improvements Other Than Buildings	14,565,132	1,522,900	22,731	16,065,301
Machinery and Equipment	32,657,136	5,476,010	4,074,887	34,058,259
Infrastructure	82,143,681	8,919,541	-	91,063,222
Total Accumulated Depreciation	149,007,836	17,484,367	4,695,795	161,796,408
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	275,406,937	18,241,417	511,474	293,136,880
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 372,780,466	31,753,045	1,111,756	403,421,755

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Business-type Activities:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 14,185,253	186,697	-	14,371,950
Construction in Progress	85,671,929	121,080,968	42,413,733	164,339,164
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated	99,857,182	121,267,665	42,413,733	178,711,114
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings	172,546,376	7,071,961	-	179,618,337
Improvements Other Than Buildings	305,386,608	13,744,043	7,401	319,123,250
Machinery and Equipment	23,908,765	1,561,672	391,680	25,078,757
Utility Plant	628,316,000	28,822,000	3,011,000	654,127,000
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	1,130,157,749	51,199,676	3,410,081	1,177,947,344
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	49,479,668	3,808,479	-	53,288,147
Improvements Other Than Buildings	80,185,539	7,124,295	7,401	87,302,433
Machinery and Equipment	13,176,964	1,808,292	369,266	14,615,990
Utility Plant	232,069,000	20,088,000	3,805,000	248,352,000
Total Accumulated Depreciation	374,911,171	32,829,066	4,181,667	403,558,570
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	755,246,578	18,370,610	(771,586)	774,388,774
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 855,103,760	139,638,275	41,642,147	953,099,888

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General Government	\$ 800,929
Public Safety	1,323,532
Streets and Highways, including Infrastructure	8,620,395
Culture and Recreation	3,250,089
Economic Opportunity	55,138
Health and Welfare	137,922
Mass Transit	1,140,139
Internal Service Funds Capital Assets	
Depreciation is charged to the various functions based on usage of the assets.	<u>2,156,223</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental	\$ <u>17,484,367</u>
Business-type Activities:	
Parking Lots	\$ 21,881
Golf	532,063
Parking Facilities	1,028,433
Pershing Municipal Auditorium	152,576
Sanitary Landfill	1,315,319
Emergency Medical Services	176,113
Wastewater System	4,118,681
Water System	5,396,000
Lincoln Electric System	<u>20,088,000</u>
Total Depreciation Expense - Business-type	\$ <u>32,829,066</u>

Capital asset activity of each major fund was as follows:

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Lincoln Wastewater System:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,138,362	141,802	-	2,280,164
Construction in Progress	<u>14,177,593</u>	<u>13,389,134</u>	<u>2,976,039</u>	<u>24,590,688</u>
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated	<u>16,315,955</u>	<u>13,530,936</u>	<u>2,976,039</u>	<u>26,870,852</u>
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings	36,948,285	652,034	-	37,600,319
Improvements Other Than Buildings	114,131,419	6,292,650	-	120,424,069
Machinery and Equipment	<u>7,988,285</u>	<u>753,771</u>	<u>103,350</u>	<u>8,638,706</u>
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	<u>159,067,989</u>	<u>7,698,455</u>	<u>103,350</u>	<u>166,663,094</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	15,820,738	1,000,251	-	16,820,989
Improvements Other Than Buildings	33,613,288	2,660,022	-	36,273,310
Machinery and Equipment	<u>4,488,022</u>	<u>458,408</u>	<u>89,955</u>	<u>4,856,475</u>
Total Accumulated Depreciation	<u>53,922,048</u>	<u>4,118,681</u>	<u>89,955</u>	<u>57,950,774</u>
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	<u>105,145,941</u>	<u>3,579,774</u>	<u>13,395</u>	<u>108,712,320</u>
Wastewater System Capital Assets, Net	\$ <u>121,461,896</u>	<u>17,110,710</u>	<u>2,989,434</u>	<u>135,583,172</u>

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Lincoln Water System:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Land	\$ 4,386,767	44,895	-	4,431,662
Construction in Progress	12,626,211	7,600,412	9,525,091	10,701,532
Total Capital Assets, not being Depreciated	17,012,978	7,645,307	9,525,091	15,133,194
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Buildings	87,276,794	5,660,848	-	92,937,642
Improvements Other Than Buildings	169,366,277	7,087,793	-	176,454,070
Machinery and Equipment	6,742,019	231,963	62,217	6,911,765
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated	263,385,090	12,980,604	62,217	276,303,477
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:				
Buildings	20,280,489	1,603,112	-	21,883,601
Improvements Other Than Buildings	39,475,988	3,428,915	-	42,904,903
Machinery and Equipment	4,405,189	363,973	53,934	4,715,228
Total Accumulated Depreciation	64,161,666	5,396,000	53,934	69,503,732
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	199,223,424	7,584,604	8,283	206,799,745
Water System Capital Assets, Net	\$ 216,236,402	15,229,911	9,533,374	221,932,939
	Beginning Balances	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balances
Lincoln Electric System:				
Capital Assets, not being Depreciated:				
Construction in Progress	\$ 58,567,000	98,117,000	29,616,000	127,068,000
Capital Assets, being Depreciated:				
Utility Plant	628,316,000	28,822,000	3,011,000	654,127,000
Less Accumulated Depreciation	232,069,000	20,088,000	3,805,000	248,352,000
Total Capital Assets, being Depreciated, Net	396,247,000	8,734,000	(794,000)	405,775,000
Electric System Capital Assets, Net	\$ 454,814,000	106,851,000	28,822,000	532,843,000

During 2003, Lincoln Wastewater System incurred \$435,730 of interest cost which was capitalized into construction in progress. Lincoln Water System incurred \$2,771,148 of interest cost, of which \$696,529 was capitalized into construction in progress. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the underlying assets and is amortized over the useful lives of the assets.

Lincoln Electric System utility plant includes an allowance for funds used during construction of projects costing in excess of \$2 million. The allowance for funds used during construction consists of interest costs on proceeds of commercial paper notes/bonds, less net earnings on proceeds temporarily invested. The weighted-average rate for 2002 was 4.9%.

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

(8) PROPERTY TAXES

The Home Rule Charter of the City imposes a tax ceiling for general revenue purposes. The City tax ceiling was established by using the September 1, 1966, City dollar tax limit as an initial tax limit, and increasing that tax limit each year following 1966 by 7% so that in each fiscal year thereafter the amount of the City tax limit shall be the amount of the City tax limit for the previous year plus 7% thereof. In addition, the City has the power to levy taxes each year sufficient to pay any judgment existing against the City, the interest on bonded debt, and the principal on bonded debt maturing during the fiscal year or within 6 months thereafter, as well as taxes authorized by state law. The 2002 tax levy, for the 2002-2003 fiscal year, was \$48,669,563 below the legal limit, with a tax rate per \$100 valuation of 0.31452. The assessed value upon which the 2002 levy was based was \$11,130,588,167.

The tax levies for all political subdivisions in Lancaster County are certified by the County Board on or before October 15th. Real estate taxes are due on December 31st and attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1st following the levy date and become delinquent in two equal installments on April 1st and August 1st. Personal property taxes are due December 31st and become delinquent on April 1st and August 1st following the levy date. Delinquent taxes bear 14% interest.

Property taxes levied for 2002-2003 are recorded as revenue when expected to be collected within 60 days after August 31, 2003. Prior-year levies were recorded using these same principles, and remaining receivables are re-evaluated annually. Property taxes expected to be collected after 60 days are recorded as deferred revenue on the fund balance sheets.

The City-owned electric utility is required by City Charter to make payments in lieu of taxes, aggregating 5% of its gross retail operating revenues derived from within the city limits of incorporated cities and towns served.

(9) LONG-TERM DEBT

The City issues general obligation, special assessment, and revenue bonds to finance the acquisition and construction of major capital assets. Bonded indebtedness has also been entered into to advance refund several general obligation and revenue bonds. General obligation bonds are direct obligations and pledge the full faith and credit of the government. Special assessment bonds are repaid from amounts levied against affected property owners, but in the unlikely event collections are not sufficient to make debt payments, the responsibility rests with the City to meet that obligation. For revenue bonds the government pledges income derived from the acquired or constructed assets to pay the debt service.

Net assets of \$6,162,316, \$3,028,825, \$4,045,517, and \$5,968,717 are currently available in the debt service funds to service the General Obligation Bonds, Tax Supported Bonds, Tax Allocation Bonds, and Special Assessment Bonds, respectively. Revenue Bonds are funded partially from reserve accounts set up for debt repayment and partially from proceeds of daily operations.

The City has entered into lease agreements for financing the acquisition of land, buildings, emergency ambulances and defibrillators, and computer equipment and software. These lease agreements qualify as capital leases for accounting purposes and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of their future minimum lease payments as of the inception date. Assets acquired through capital leases are as follows:

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities</u>
Land	\$ 42,000	\$ 210,000
Buildings	2,185,750	-
Machinery and Equipment	206,597	1,748,261
Less Accumulated Depreciation, (where applicable)	<u>(546,057)</u>	<u>(472,980)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,888,290</u>	<u>\$ 1,485,281</u>

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Under the City's Home Rule Charter, there is no legal debt limit. The various bond indentures contain significant limitations and restrictions on annual debt service requirements, minimum amounts to be maintained in various bond reserve funds, and minimum revenue bond coverages.

On October 1, 2002, LES issued \$148.2 million in electric revenue and refunding bonds with interest rates ranging from 4% to 5% and have annual maturities of \$3.7 million to \$13.5 million due from 2004 to 2025. These bonds were issued to advance refund \$136.3 million in outstanding 1993 Series bonds with an average interest rate of 5.2% and to pay down \$20 million in outstanding commercial paper notes with an average interest rate of 2%. LES advance refunded a portion of the 1993 bonds and paid down the commercial paper notes to restructure its debt and to provide for flexible covenants and business operations. The refunding resulted in an economic gain of \$9.7 million, and an accounting loss of approximately \$22 million, which is deferred and is being amortized through 2015, the period over which LES expects to recover the costs. The net proceeds of \$141.8 million plus an additional \$9.5 million of the 1993 series reserve fund were used to purchase U.S. government securities and money market funds and were deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the 1993 bonds. As a result, the defeased portion of the 1993 bonds have been removed from the financial statements.

In prior years, the City defeased certain bonds by placing the proceeds of the refunding bonds in irrevocable trusts to provide for all future debt service payments on the defeased bonds. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for the defeased bonds are not included in the City's financial statements. On August 31, 2003, the following bonds outstanding are considered defeased:

Revenue Bonds:		
08/15/80	Lincoln Wastewater	\$ 5,000
Various	Lincoln Electric	<u>136,300,000</u>
Total Defeased Bonds Outstanding		<u>\$ 136,305,000</u>

LES issued short-term taxable commercial paper notes dated August 15, 2001 to refund \$35.510 million in outstanding 1992 Series bonds. The notes matured in June 2002, and had an interest rate of 1.9% at the time of maturity.

In July 2003, the Lincoln Wastewater System issued \$55,000,000 in revenue bonds to pay off \$4,560,066 of outstanding 5% debt, resulting in an economic gain of \$329,680. The revenue bonds also provided approximately \$48,000,000 of additional funds to be used for construction costs.

In August 2003, The Lincoln Water System issued \$32,180,000 in Water Revenue Refunding Bonds at an interest rate of 5% to refund \$37,810,000 of bonds with interest rates ranging from 4.8% to 5.3%. The City completed the advance refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next 25 years by \$2,620,000 to obtain an economic gain of \$1,346,358.

In June 2003, the City issued \$19,305,000 in General Obligation Various Purpose Bonds at interest rates ranging from 2.625% to 4.125% to refund \$9,419,000 in various outstanding general obligation bonds with interest rates averaging from 4.4% to 5.5%. The refunding resulted in a cash flow differential of \$1,368,752 and an economic gain of \$947,337. The bonds also provided approximately \$10,000,000 of additional funds to be used for construction and improvements to the City's storm sewer and drainage system.

Established by City Ordinance, LES may borrow up to \$125 million under a commercial paper note program. At December 31, 2002, LES had \$90.2 million of tax-exempt commercial paper notes outstanding. The notes mature at various dates but not more than 270 days after the date of issuance. The weighted-average interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2002, was 1.4 percent. The annual requirement to pay interest on this outstanding debt is approximately \$1,263,000. The outstanding commercial paper notes are secured by a revolving credit agreement which provides for borrowings up to \$125 million. LES pays a commitment fee for the credit agreement. Under the terms of the agreement LES refinances the commercial paper upon maturity.

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Long-term bonded debt of the City is comprised of the following individual issues (in thousands of dollars):

Original Amount	Issued	Issue	Interest Rate	When Due	Date Callable	Interest Date	Outstanding
General Obligation Bonds:							
General Bonds:							
8,250	08/15/97	Storm Sewer and Drainage	4.500 - 5.125	Ser. '99 to '17	2005	Semiannually	\$ 7,065
14,435	03/01/99	Various Purpose Series A	3.000 - 4.600	Ser. '00 to '14	2009	"	11,390
7,365	03/01/99	Various Purpose Series A	4.750	Term '15 to '19	2009	"	7,365
8,220	03/01/99	Various Purpose Series B	3.000 - 4.250	Ser. '99 to '11	2007	"	5,240
7,500	05/29/02	Storm Sewer and Drainage	3.000 - 5.000	Ser. '04 to '22	2010	"	7,500
15,595	06/24/03	Various Purpose	2.625 - 3.750	Ser. '04 to '17	2013	"	15,595
3,710	06/24/03	Various Purpose	4.000 - 4.125	Term '18 to '23	2013	"	3,710
Total General Bonds							<u>\$ 57,865</u>
Municipal Infrastructure Redevelopment Bonds:							
3,200	06/13/00	Municipal Infrastructure Redevelopment	4.750 - 5.100	Ser. '01 to '09	2005	Semiannually	<u>\$ 2,395</u>
Tax Allocation Bonds:							
1,310	11/15/92	Tax Allocation Bonds	3.250 - 6.200	Ser. '93 to '06	1997	Semiannually	\$ 325
105	11/15/92	Tax Allocation Bonds	6.350	Term '93 to '06	1997	"	45
90	11/15/92	Tax Allocation Bonds	6.300	Term '93 to '05	1997	"	35
303	10/18/94	Tax Allocation Bonds	8.000	Term '95 to '05	Anytime	"	95
232	04/21/00	Tax Allocation Bonds	6.390	Ser. '00 to '10	2000	"	177
1,200	05/01/01	Tax Allocation & Refunding Bonds	3.450 - 3.750	Ser. '01 to '04	2003	"	575
42	06/01/03	Tax Allocation Bonds	4.060	Ser. '04 to '11	Anytime	"	42
Total Tax Allocation Bonds							<u>\$ 1,294</u>
Total General, MIRF, And Tax Allocation Bonds							<u>\$ 61,554</u>
Special Assessment Bonds:							
3,860	11/15/89	Special Assessment Revolving	5.900 - 6.850	Ser. '90 to '04	1996	Semiannually	<u>\$ 205</u>
TOTAL GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS							<u>\$ 61,759</u>
Tax-Supported Revenue Bonds:							
11,080	2/27/02	Antelope Valley Project	1.500 - 5.000	Ser. '02 to '16	2012	Semiannually	<u>\$ 10,810</u>
Revenue Bonds:							
11,850	11/22/02	Water Revenue	2.750 - 5.000	Ser. '05 to '17	2012	Semiannually	\$ 11,850
6,660	11/22/02	Water Revenue	5.000	Term '18 to '22	2012	"	6,660
32,180	05/20/02	Water Revenue	5.000	Ser. '04 to '12	-	"	32,180
Total Water Bonds							<u>\$ 50,690</u>
15,765	08/01/03	Wastewater Revenue	2.000 - 5.000	Ser. '04 to '23	2013	Semiannually	\$ 15,765
39,235	08/01/03	Wastewater Revenue	4.625 - 5.000	Term '24 to '28	2013	"	39,235
Total Wastewater Bonds							<u>\$ 55,000</u>
6,815	09/08/99	Parking Revenue Series A	4.000 - 5.000	Ser. '00 to '09	2009	Semiannually	\$ 5,500
6,695	09/08/99	Parking Revenue Series A	5.375	Term '10 to '14	2009	"	6,695
2,125	09/08/99	Parking Revenue Series B	6.250	Ser. '00 to '04	Anytime	"	485
6,000	12/05/01	Parking Revenue	3.750 - 5.125	Ser. '02 to '21	2011	"	5,505
Total Parking Bonds							<u>\$ 18,185</u>
3,165	10/23/01	Golf Course Revenue Refunding	2.300 - 4.050	Ser. '02 to '11	2008	Semiannually	<u>\$ 2,580</u>
184,650	07/01/93	Electric Refunding '93 Series A	4.700 - 5.400	Ser. '94 to '11	2003	Semiannually	\$ 32,770
62,005	07/01/93	Electric Refunding '93 Series A	5.250	Term '12 to '15	2003	"	12,530
45,560	02/15/98	Electric Revenue Bonds '98 Series A	4.500 - 5.000	Ser. '98 to '18	2008	"	38,225
141,150	08/15/01	Electric Revenue Bonds '01	4.000 - 5.250	Ser. '06 to '20	2011	"	141,150
148,190	10/01/02	Electric Revenue Bonds '02	4.000 - 5.000	Ser. '04 to '25	2012	"	148,190
Total Electric Bonds							<u>\$ 372,865</u>
TOTAL REVENUE BONDS							<u>\$ 499,320</u>

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Annual requirements to pay principal and interest to maturity on outstanding debt follows (in thousands of dollars):

Fiscal Year Ended August 31	Governmental Activities							
	General Obligation Bonds		Special Assessment Bonds		Tax-Supported Revenue Bonds		Capital Leases	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	\$ 4,114	2,447	105	10	555	436	165	66
2005	4,526	2,335	100	3	565	423	147	61
2006	4,330	2,173	-	-	580	409	143	56
2007	4,000	2,014	-	-	595	391	105	52
2008	3,992	1,864	-	-	615	372	112	49
2009 - 2013	17,252	7,095	-	-	3,430	1,484	612	175
2014 - 2018	15,905	3,745	-	-	4,470	535	266	69
2019 - 2023	7,435	820	-	-	-	-	130	3
	<u>\$ 61,554</u>	<u>22,493</u>	<u>205</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10,810</u>	<u>4,050</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>531</u>

Fiscal Year Ended August 31	Business-Type Activities			
	Revenue Bonds		Capital Leases	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	\$ 18,750	23,447	300	53
2005	19,375	23,517	310	40
2006	20,145	22,705	320	28
2007	21,050	21,852	207	14
2008	22,010	20,878	212	5
2009 - 2013	120,475	87,503	-	-
2014 - 2018	137,740	56,867	-	-
2019 - 2023	111,205	20,191	-	-
2024 - 2028	28,570	3,706	-	-
	<u>\$ 499,320</u>	<u>280,666</u>	<u>1,349</u>	<u>140</u>

Major fund annual requirements to pay principal and interest to maturity on outstanding debt follows (in thousands of dollars):

Fiscal Year Ended August 31	Major Funds					
	Wastewater System		Water System		Electric System	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2004	\$ 1,750	2,135	3,115	2,412	12,450	17,902
2005	1,500	2,404	4,000	2,256	12,440	17,924
2006	1,520	2,358	4,175	2,072	12,960	17,399
2007	1,545	2,313	4,365	1,879	13,585	16,849
2008	1,580	2,274	4,560	1,672	14,240	16,190
2009 - 2013	8,585	10,544	19,525	4,999	83,745	69,478
2014 - 2018	10,200	8,539	5,495	2,204	118,705	45,450
2019 - 2023	12,555	5,771	5,455	698	91,935	13,590
2024 - 2028	15,765	2,404	-	-	12,805	1,302
	<u>\$ 55,000</u>	<u>38,742</u>	<u>50,690</u>	<u>18,192</u>	<u>372,865</u>	<u>216,084</u>

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Long-term liability activity for the year ended August 31, 2003, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	09/01/02 Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	08/31/03 Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Bonds and Leases Payable:					
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 52,157	19,305	(13,597)	57,865	3,215
Municipal Infrastructure Redevelopment Bonds	2,685	-	(290)	2,395	305
Tax Allocation Bonds	1,845	42	(593)	1,294	594
Special Assessment Debt with Government Commitment	310	-	(105)	205	105
Tax-Supported Antelope Valley Project Bonds	11,080	-	(270)	10,810	555
Capital Leases	1,818	785	(923)	1,680	165
Gross Bonds and Leases Payable	69,895	20,132	(15,778)	74,249	4,939
Deferred Amounts:					
For Issuance Premiums	144	248	(4)	388	-
For Issuance Discounts	(3)	-	-	(3)	-
Net Bonds and Leases Payable	70,036	20,380	(15,782)	74,634	4,939
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	6,888	5,181	(4,812)	7,257	5,149
Claims and Judgements	5,507	1,805	(2,168)	5,144	2,429
Net Pension Obligation	-	130	-	130	-
Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 82,431	27,496	(22,762)	87,165	12,517
Business-Type Activities:					
Bonds, Notes and Leases Payable:					
Water Revenue Bonds	\$ 37,810	50,690	(37,810)	50,690	3,115
Wastewater Revenue Project Loan	5,593	-	(5,593)	-	-
Wastewater Revenue Bonds	-	55,000	-	55,000	1,750
Parking Revenue Bonds	19,270	-	(1,085)	18,185	1,145
Golf Course Revenue Bonds	2,860	-	(280)	2,580	290
Electric System Revenue Bonds	371,035	148,190	(146,360)	372,865	12,450
Commercial Paper Notes	75,000	35,173	(20,000)	90,173	-
Capital Leases	1,639	-	(290)	1,349	300
Gross Bonds, Notes and Leases Payable	513,207	289,053	(211,418)	590,842	19,050
Deferred Amounts:					
For Issuance Premiums	3,215	19,036	(562)	21,689	-
For Issuance Discounts	(17,842)	(11,115)	2,191	(26,766)	-
For Refunding	(45)	(1,221)	9	(1,257)	-
Net Bonds, Notes and Leases Payable	498,535	295,753	(209,780)	584,508	19,050
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	925	734	(660)	999	714
Business-Type Activity Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 499,460	296,487	(210,440)	585,507	19,764

Internal Service funds predominantly serve the governmental funds. Therefore, their long-term liabilities are included with the governmental activities above. Compensated absences for governmental activities are generally liquidated in the General Fund as well as various other Special Revenue and Internal Service funds where personal costs are incurred. The claims and judgements liability will generally be liquidated through the City's Insurance Revolving Internal Service Fund, which will finance the payment of those claims by charging other funds based on management's assessment of the relative insurance risk that should be assumed by individual funds.

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

Long-term liability activity for the major funds for the year ended August 31, 2003, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	09/01/02 Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	08/31/03 Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Lincoln Wastewater System:					
Loans Payable:					
Wastewater Revenue Project Loan	\$ 5,593	-	(5,593)	-	-
Bonds Payable:					
Wastewater Revenue Bonds	-	55,000	-	55,000	1,750
Deferred For Issuance Premiums	-	2,016	(7)	2,009	-
Net Bonds Payable	-	57,016	(7)	57,009	1,750
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	302	241	(212)	331	230
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 5,895</u>	<u>57,257</u>	<u>(5,812)</u>	<u>57,340</u>	<u>1,980</u>
Lincoln Water System:					
Bonds Payable:					
Water Revenue Bonds	\$ 37,810	50,690	(37,810)	50,690	3,115
Deferred for Issuance Premiums	-	2,463	(20)	2,443	-
Deferred for Issuance Discounts	(250)	-	250	-	-
Deferred for Refunding	-	(1,221)	5	(1,216)	-
Net Bonds Payable	37,560	51,932	(37,575)	51,917	3,115
Other Liabilities:					
Compensated Absences	395	277	(242)	430	269
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 37,955</u>	<u>52,209</u>	<u>(37,817)</u>	<u>52,347</u>	<u>3,384</u>
Lincoln Electric System:					
Bonds and Notes Payable:					
Electric System Revenue Bonds	\$ 371,035	148,190	(146,360)	372,865	12,450
Commercial Paper Notes	75,000	35,173	(20,000)	90,173	-
Deferred for Issuance Premiums	3,215	14,557	(535)	17,237	-
Deferred for Issuance Discounts	(17,592)	(11,115)	1,941	(26,766)	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 431,658</u>	<u>186,805</u>	<u>(164,954)</u>	<u>453,509</u>	<u>12,450</u>

(10) FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

In the opinion of management, the carrying value of financial instruments, including commercial paper notes, of the City's utility proprietary funds (Lincoln Wastewater, Lincoln Water, and Lincoln Electric Systems) is presented in the City's financial statements at values which approximated fair value at August 31, 2003, (December 31, 2002 for Lincoln Electric System), with the exception of LES' long-term debt for which the estimated fair value is \$398,000,000.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

(11) SEGMENT INFORMATION

The City has issued revenue bonds and other debt instruments to finance capital construction and acquisitions for both the Parks and Recreation and Public Works/Utilities Departments. The Golf Division of the Parks and Recreation Department operates the City's golf courses and is accounted for in the Golf Fund. The Parking Facilities Division of the Public Works/Utilities Department operates the City's downtown parking garages and is accounted for in the Parking Facilities Fund. Summary financial information as of and for the year ended August 31, 2003, for these two divisions is presented as follows:

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

	Golf	Parking Facilities
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS		
Assets:		
Current Assets	\$ 188,088	2,772,307
Restricted Assets	505,393	3,346,810
Deferred Charges	62,685	530,361
Capital Assets	8,015,834	36,901,002
Total Assets	<u>8,772,000</u>	<u>43,550,480</u>
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities	533,977	247,133
Due to Other Funds	7,209	1,411
Current Liabilities Payable from Restricted Assets	319,752	1,223,505
Noncurrent Liabilities	2,506,338	17,040,017
Total Liabilities	<u>3,367,276</u>	<u>18,512,066</u>
Net Assets:		
Invested in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	5,175,395	19,246,363
Restricted	475,640	3,268,304
Unrestricted	(246,311)	2,523,747
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 5,404,724</u>	<u>25,038,414</u>
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS		
Operating Revenues	\$ 2,640,994	5,035,564
Depreciation Expense	(532,063)	(1,028,433)
Other Operating Expenses	(2,408,947)	(2,304,632)
Operating Income (Loss)	(300,016)	1,702,499
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):		
Investment Earnings	7,558	117,676
Interest Expense and Fiscal Charges	(123,857)	(995,323)
Capital Contributions	134,363	-
Transfers	-	942,239
Change in Net Assets	(281,952)	1,767,091
Beginning Net Assets	5,686,676	23,271,323
Ending Net Assets	<u>\$ 5,404,724</u>	<u>25,038,414</u>
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS		
Net Cash Provided (Used) by:		
Operating Activities	\$ 358,665	2,834,500
Noncapital Financing Activities	-	942,239
Capital and Related Financing Activities	(823,771)	(3,226,970)
Investing Activities	(320,129)	(2,160,835)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	(785,235)	(1,611,066)
Beginning Balance	882,038	2,639,276
Ending Balance	<u>\$ 96,803</u>	<u>1,028,210</u>

(12) DEFICIT NET ASSETS

The following funds had a net asset or fund balance deficit as of August 31, 2003:

Major Governmental	
Federal Grants Fund	\$ (1,051,304)
Special Revenue	
911 Communication Fund	(82,616)
Impact Fees Fund	(7,792)
Enterprise	
Emergency Medical Services Fund	(40,914)

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

(13) EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLANS

The employees of the City are covered by several retirement plans. The Police and Fire Department Plan (PFDP) is administered by the City and is included in the Fiduciary Fund type. PFDP recognizes plan member contributions in the period in which they are due. Employer contributions are recognized when due and the City has made a formal commitment to provide the contributions. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. All other plans are administered by outside trustees and are not included in the City's combined financial statements.

POLICE AND FIRE PENSION

Plan Description - PFDP is a single-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the City of Lincoln. PFDP provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Cost-of-living adjustments are provided to members and beneficiaries in accordance with the plan document. Article II Section 3 of the Lincoln Charter assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the City Council. The City does not issue a separate report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for PFDP.

The City has established the Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP) for police and fire pension members. The DROP program allows a member to retire for pension purposes, but to continue working. The member receives a paycheck and the member's monthly pension benefit is deposited into the member's DROP account. At the end of five years, or anytime before five years, the member must "retire-in-fact". Contributions to the pension are eliminated at the beginning of the DROP period. Pension benefits are set, and will not be increased because of raises, promotions, increased years of service or pension enhancements. When a member retires-in-fact, their monthly pension benefit will be paid directly to them and the member will have access to the funds in their DROP account.

Membership of the pension plan consisted of the following at August 31, 2003, the date of the latest actuarial valuation:

Retirees and beneficiaries receiving benefits	309
Terminated plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	31
Active plan members (non-DROP)	535
DROP members	57
Total	<u>932</u>
Number of participating employers	<u>1</u>

Funding Policy - The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established by City Ordinance #15728 dated September 24, 1990, and may be amended by the City Council. Plan members are required to contribute between 7% and 8% of their annual covered salary based on an election made by the employee. The City is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the rate for fiscal year 2003 was 7.54% of annual covered payroll. Actual contributions by the City were 6.71% of annual covered payroll. Administrative costs of PFDP are financed through investment earnings.

Annual Pension Cost and Net Pension Obligation - The City's annual pension cost and net pension obligation to PFDP for the current year were as follows:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Annual required contribution	\$ 2,234
Interest on net pension obligation	(28)
Adjustment to annual required contribution	81
Annual pension cost	2,287
Contributions made	<u>1,783</u>
Increase in net pension obligation	504
Net pension obligation (asset) beginning	<u>(374)</u>
Net pension obligation ending	<u>\$ 130</u>

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

The annual required contribution for the current year was determined as part of the August 31, 2001, actuarial valuation using the entry age actuarial funding method. The actuarial assumptions included (a) a rate of return on the investment of present and future assets of 7.5% per year compounded annually, (b) projected salary increases of 5.0 –9.0% per year, and (c) the assumption that benefits will not increase after retirement. The actuarial value of assets was determined using a four year smoothed market method. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of payroll on an open basis over a period of five years.

Three-Year Trend Information
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Year Ended August 31	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Annual Pension Contribution	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
2003	\$ 2,287	\$ 1,783	78 %	\$ 130
2002	1,989	1,585	80	(374)
2001	894	1,156	129	(777)

Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)

Schedule of Funding Progress
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b - a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll *	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
August 31, 2003	\$ 132,578	\$ 137,508	\$ 4,930	96.4 %	\$ 27,415	18.0 %
August 31, 2002	128,319	130,875	2,556	98.0	26,607	9.6
August 31, 2001	128,070	122,661	(5,409)	104.4	28,216	(19.2)
August 31, 2000	121,404	115,671	(5,733)	105.0	25,808	(22.2)
August 31, 1999	113,903	104,692	(9,211)	108.8	23,611	(39.0)
August 31, 1998	109,213	94,848	(14,365)	115.1	21,860	(65.7)

* Non-DROP payroll in 2002 and later

Schedule of Employer Contributions
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Year Ended August 31	Annual Required Contribution	Annual Pension Contribution	Percentage Contributed
2003	\$ 2,234	\$ 1,783	80 %
2002	1,878	1,585	84
2001	821	1,156	141
2000	92	958	1041
1999	962	904	94
1998	531	504	95

ELECTRIC SYSTEM

The City owns and operates its own electric system which is included in the enterprise funds in the accompanying basic financial statements. The electric system is controlled and managed by an administrative board and is not supported by the City's general tax revenues. The electric system provides retirement benefits to its employees under its own separate plan, such benefits being funded

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

solely from revenues derived from the operation of the electric system. A summary of the electric system plan is as follows:

LES has a defined contribution retirement plan covering all employees upon employment; however, employees are not eligible to receive employer contributions until they have been employed six months. The plan is a straight-money purchase plan, administered by a financial institution. LES' contribution is equal to 200% of the employees' contributions which range from 2-5% of gross wages. This plan and related contribution requirements were authorized by the administrative board of directors under LES' retirement plan, on October 12, 1972, (latest restatement June 15, 1989). Vesting of LES contributions occurs over a five-year period. Employee forfeitures are used to reduce employer contributions. Vested benefits are fully funded. LES incurred contribution expense of approximately \$2,316,000 (9.6% of covered payroll) and its employees contributed approximately \$1,249,600 (5.2% of covered payroll).

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

Directors of City departments are eligible the first of the month following the date employed to be covered by the Director's Money Purchase Plan, established by City Ordinance, and administered by an insurance company. The Plan is a defined contribution plan requiring the City to contribute 6% of the first \$4,800 of earned income plus 12% of earned income over \$4,800 in one calendar year. Employees covered by the Plan may also make voluntary contributions. Participant accounts are immediately 100% vested. Total and covered payroll for the year ended December 31, 2002, was \$1,318,829. City contributions totaled \$152,641 or 11.6% of covered payroll. There were no voluntary employee contributions made for the year ended December 31, 2002.

ALL OTHER CITY EMPLOYEES

All other City employees are eligible after 6 months' service and age 19 to be covered under the City's Money Purchase Pension Plan, established by City Ordinance, and administered by an insurance company. Enrollment in the program is mandatory at age 40 with 5 years service. Vesting occurs in increments between 3 and 7 years of enrollment in the plan. The Plan is a defined contribution plan requiring employees to contribute 3% of earnings on the first \$4,800 and 6% on the balance of earnings. Currently, the City contributes 200% of the employees' contribution. Employee forfeitures are used to reduce employer contributions. Employees covered by the Plan may also make voluntary contributions. During the year ended December 31, 2002, total payroll was approximately \$59,314,000 and covered payroll was approximately \$49,240,000. City contributions totaled \$5,417,206 or 11.0% of covered payroll and employee contributions totaled \$2,767,896 or 5.6% of covered payroll. Employees made \$50,071 in voluntary contributions for the year ended December 31, 2002.

(14) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

GENERAL

The City participates in a number of federally assisted grant programs. Federal financial assistance programs are subject to financial and compliance audits. The amount of expenditures, if any, which may be disallowed by the granting agencies is not determinable at this time; however, City officials do not believe that such amounts would be significant.

The City is a defendant in a number of lawsuits and claims in its normal course of operations. Management is currently of the opinion that ultimate settlement of such lawsuits and claims will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial statements.

The City has been identified as a potentially responsible party (PRP) or equivalent status in relation to several sites with environmental remediation activities. Management currently believes that the liability of the City in connection with these activities will be immaterial. However, the ultimate cost will depend on the extent of remediation required. Management does not believe that changes in these cost estimates will have an adverse effect on the City's financial condition or results of operations.

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

The City of Lincoln owns a solid waste disposal area which discontinued operations in 1990, but still requires certain closure and postclosure care, including the construction of final cover soil, monitoring of groundwater conditions and landfill gas migration, and general site maintenance. While accrual of closure and postclosure care costs has been reflected in the financial statements in the current year, additional corrective action costs related to landfill gas migration and groundwater conditions may be identified once testing is completed and regulatory officials have made a final review of reported findings.

STREET CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

The City's Street Construction Capital Projects Fund has commitments under major construction contracts in progress of approximately \$13,840,000 as of August 31, 2003, which will be financed primarily through highway user fees, federal and state grants, and developer contributions.

LINCOLN WASTEWATER SYSTEM

The Lincoln Wastewater System has commitments under major construction contracts in progress of approximately \$19,897,000 at August 31, 2003.

Lincoln Wastewater System has commitments to fund Lincoln Water System's purchase of automated meter reading system equipment. Under the agreement, Lincoln Wastewater System will fund approximately \$400,000 per year for an additional four years. The maximum remaining commitment is approximately \$1,600,000 at August 31, 2003.

LINCOLN WATER SYSTEM

The Lincoln Water System has commitments under major construction contracts in progress of approximately \$5,733,000 as of August 31, 2003.

Lincoln Water System has commitments to purchase approximately \$1,000,000 of automated meter reading system equipment for four years. The maximum remaining commitment is approximately \$4,000,000 at August 31, 2003.

LINCOLN ELECTRIC SYSTEM (LES)

Participation Contract with NPPD for Cooper Nuclear Station

On May 21, 1968, LES and Consumers Public Power District, now known as Nebraska Public Power District (NPPD), entered into a Power Sales Contract (PSC) relating to the sale of capacity and energy from Cooper Nuclear Station (CNS). CNS is an approximately 800 megawatt (MW) nuclear generating plant located near Brownville, Nebraska, and is owned and operated by NPPD. The LES share under the original contract was 12.5% of the output of the facility. From 1973 through July 2002, LES received energy from the Cooper facility while contributing fixed and variable expenses equivalent to ownership costs and fuel costs. Fixed cost payments under the contract were on the same percentage basis whether or not the plant was operating or operable. LES recognized expense for its share of the total fixed demand costs of approximately \$8,400,000 in 2002.

LES and NPPD have each made allegations and brought claims against one another and have pursued related court actions and appeals against each other that are related to or arising from the PSC and CNS management and operating performance.

During 2002, LES and NPPD entered into settlement discussions that culminated in a settlement agreement to resolve all pending and threatened litigation related to CNS. This agreement includes power supply alternatives for LES that are advantageous for LES' future resource reliability and cost, including a 95 MW energy contract from NPPD at an advantageous fixed cost that will replace energy previously received from CNS.

CITY OF LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Notes to the Financial Statements
August 31, 2003

On July 31, 2002, the LES Administrative Board approved the settlement with NPPD and executed the "Settlement Agreement, Mutual Release and Indemnity" outlining all terms and conditions of the settlement. The settlement included:

- A new Power Sales Agreement (PSA) with NPPD effective August 1, 2002 through September 30, 2003, for 95 MW of accredited capacity and energy from NPPD.
- An amendment to the agreement for Gerald Gentlemen Station (GGS) relating to LES' entitlement to fully schedule an additional 7 MW from GGS.
- Authorization for the LES Administrator and CEO and LES legal counsel to prepare and file all documents necessary to effectuate the dismissal of all outstanding litigation with NPPD related to CNS.

A significant and key factor in the overall settlement is the provision whereby NPPD agrees not only to release LES from any future decommissioning obligation, but also to indemnify and hold LES harmless from any claim of any nature from any person or entity (including government agencies) that arises from or relates to the PSC of the operation of CNS.

The economic benefit of the settlement to LES includes an estimated \$5,000,000 in immediately available decommissioning funds, \$3,500,000 in savings in power costs due to the firm PSA, and approximately \$1,000,000 per year in additional savings from the low costs of GGS energy for so long as GGS continues to operate.

Upon expiration of the previous contract, if the nuclear facility was no longer in operation, LES would have been liable for no more than 12.5% of the costs of decommissioning the nuclear facility. LES recognized expense for these potential costs of approximately \$4,800,000 from the period of December 2000 to July 2002. As a result of the settlement, this reserve was reversed and purchased power expense was decreased by this amount.

Under the previous contract, LES was responsible for 12.5% of capital additions and improvements at the nuclear facility. Capital additions and improvements were billed to LES over periods ranging from six to eight years. LES recognized as purchased power approximately \$818,000 in 2002 for its share of these costs.

Other Participation Contracts with NPPD

LES has participating interests in the output of two existing NPPD power plants, a thirty percent (approximately 68 MW) and eight percent (approximately 109 MW) entitlement to the output of the Sheldon Station Power Plant (nominally rated 225 MW coal plant) and Gerald Gentleman Station Power Plant (nominally rated 1,268 MW coal plant), respectively.

LES is responsible for its respective participating interests in the two facilities' capital additions and improvements. LES' share of debt service payments necessary to retire the respective participating interests of principal and interest on bonds issued by NPPD for the facilities was approximately \$7,600,000 in 2002. LES recognizes its share of capital acquisition costs and debt service payments as power costs in the period the costs are billed. Fixed cost payments under the agreements are on a participation basis whether or not such plants are operating or operable. LES recognized expense for its share of the total fixed costs of approximately \$16,900,000 in 2002.

The participation contracts continue until the facilities are removed from commercial operation or the final maturity occurs on the related debt incurred by NPPD to finance the facilities, whichever occurs last. The expected fixed cost payments to NPPD under these contracts, including capital additions and improvements, debt service payments, and fixed costs and credits aggregate approximately \$16,100,000, \$15,400,000, \$16,300,000, \$15,500,000, and \$15,800,000, respectively, in each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2002.

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Laramie River Station (LRS)

LES is an 12.76 percent co-owner of the Missouri Basin Power Project which includes LRS, a three-unit, 1,650 MW coal-fired generating station in eastern Wyoming and a related transmission system. Costs, net of accumulated depreciation, associated with LRS of approximately \$62,000,000 are reflected in utility plant at December 31, 2002.

LES has a participation power sales agreement with the County of Los Alamos, New Mexico (the County) whereby the County purchases from LES 10 MW of LES's capacity interest in LRS. The agreement provides for the County to pay LES approximately \$118,000 per month through July 1, 2003, for demand charges. The amount is subject to change each July 1 based on debt costs of LES relative to the current market rates, until termination of the agreement. At July 1, 2003, it was determined that the rate would continue at approximately \$118,000 per month. The agreement remains in effect until either the final maturity occurs on any LRS related debt, LRS is removed from commercial operation or the County gives LES notice to terminate the agreement. During 2002, LES billed the County approximately \$2,300,000 for demand and energy charges.

(15) INTERFUND BALANCES AND ACTIVITY

Balances Due To/From Other Funds at August 31, 2003, consists of the following:

Due To	Due From							
	General Fund	Street Construction	Federal Grants	Community Health Endowment	Nonmajor Governmental	Nonmajor Enterprise	Internal Service	Total
General Fund	\$ -	-	477,442	-	145,812	1,048,755	64	1,672,073
Nonmajor Governmental	715,009	800	4,685	-	76,719	-	-	797,213
Nonmajor Enterprise	3,460	6,928	-	-	33	-	-	10,421
Internal Service	341,738	5,579	10,303	148	53,250	16,212	29,396	456,626
Total	\$ 1,060,207	13,307	492,430	148	275,814	1,064,967	29,460	2,936,333

“Due to” and “Due from” balances are recorded when funds overdraw their share of pooled cash. The total due to the General Fund includes \$861,832 from the Emergency Medical Services Enterprise Fund for an advance made for cash flow needs. Of this amount, \$608,106 is not expected to be repaid within one year. All remaining balances result from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

Transfers To/From Other Funds at August 31, 2003, consists of the following:

Transfer To	Transfer From						
	General Fund	Street Construction	Federal Grants	Nonmajor Governmental	Lincoln Electric System	Nonmajor Enterprise	Total
General Fund	\$ -	-	-	642,937	1,180,611	31,486	1,855,034
Street Construction	-	-	-	7,520,400	-	-	7,520,400
Federal Grants	310,142	-	-	13,330	-	-	323,472
Nonmajor Governmental	16,022,182	1,479,627	16,492	4,084,133	-	397,428	21,999,862
Nonmajor Enterprise	443,158	-	-	942,239	-	-	1,385,397
Internal Service	5,547	-	-	7,645	-	-	13,192
Total	\$ 16,781,029	1,479,627	16,492	13,210,684	1,180,611	428,914	33,097,357

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

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The variance of \$389 on the Statement of Activities transfers is caused by the different fiscal year end dates used by the City (August 31) and Lincoln Electric System (December 31). Lincoln Electric System records an estimate for payments in lieu of taxes as an accrued liability at the end of their fiscal year. The City however, receives the transfer before the August 31 fiscal year end, and records the exact amount as a transfer in.

(16) RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, or destruction of assets; errors or omissions; injuries to employees and the public; or acts of God. For the year ended August 31, 2003, the City has a self-insured retention for workers' compensation exposures up to \$400,000 per individual; building and contents exposures up to \$50,000 per occurrence; law enforcement liability exposures up to \$350,000 per occurrence; general liability exposures up to \$250,000 per occurrence; public officials exposures up to \$250,000 per occurrence; public transportation liability exposures up to \$250,000 per occurrence; auto liability exposures up to \$250,000, and employee long-term disability benefits, all of which are covered under the Insurance Revolving Fund which is included in the internal service funds. The self-insurance programs are administered through the Risk Management Division.

Workers' compensation is covered by a policy which provides statutory limits above the City's retention of \$400,000 per individual. Law enforcement liability is covered by a policy which provides limits of \$5 million per occurrence and \$6 million in annual aggregate. General liability is covered by a policy which provides limits of \$5 million per occurrence and \$6 million in annual aggregate. Public officials liability provides limits of \$5 million per occurrence and \$5 million in annual aggregate. Auto liability and public transportation liability are covered by a policy which provides a limit of \$5 million. The Nebraska Political Tort Claims Act limits the City's liability for tort claims to \$1 million per individual and \$5 million per occurrence. Settled claims have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

The City annually retains the services of independent actuaries to analyze the self-insured workers' compensation, general liability, public transportation liability, law enforcement liability, auto liability, and long-term disability exposures. Such analysis has been used to assist the City with its financial planning and management of the self-insurance program. Included in the specific objectives of the studies were to:

- Estimate the outstanding liabilities for the current fiscal year ended August 31,
- Forecast ultimate incurred losses and incurred but not reported (IBNR) losses for future years, and
- Estimate the required funding level for the City's self-insured liabilities.

The City funds its self-insurance program on an "incurred loss" basis. The governmental and proprietary funds pay annual premium amounts, based on past experience of incurred losses, to the Insurance Revolving Fund. Claim liabilities of \$5,143,840 were recorded at August 31, 2003. This is the actuarially estimated amount of claims based on an estimate of ultimate incurred and IBNR losses as of that date and is calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of pay-outs, and other economic and social factors. These liabilities have been discounted using a 4.0% discount rate and a claim payment pattern based on the historical data of the City. The City has purchased no annuity contracts in the current fiscal year to resolve City of Lincoln claims.

The following is a summary of the changes in the estimated claims liability for the years ended August 31, 2003 and 2002:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Balance at September 1	\$ 5,507,344	4,762,334
Current year claims and changes in estimates	1,805,085	2,449,075
Claim payments	<u>(2,168,589)</u>	<u>(1,704,065)</u>
Balance at August 31	<u>\$ 5,143,840</u>	<u>5,507,344</u>

(17) LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE CARE COSTS

The City of Lincoln currently owns and operates a solid waste disposal area and a construction and demolition disposal area. State and federal laws require the City to close the landfills once capacity is reached and to monitor and maintain the site for thirty subsequent years on the solid waste disposal area and five subsequent years on the construction and demolition disposal area. Although certain closure and postclosure care costs will be paid only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the City reports a portion of these closure and postclosure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of each balance sheet date.

At August 31, 2003, the City had incurred a liability of approximately \$3,834,000 for the solid waste disposal area which represents the amount of costs reported to date based on the approximately 31 percent of landfill capacity used to date. The remaining estimated liability for these costs is approximately \$8.6 million which will be recognized as the remaining capacity is used (estimated to be approximately 23 years).

As of August 31, 2003, the City had incurred a liability of approximately \$465,000 for the construction and demolition disposal area which represents the amount of costs reported to date based on the approximately 44 percent of landfill capacity used to date. The remaining estimated liability for these costs is approximately \$599,000 which will be recognized as the remaining capacity is used (estimated to be approximately 17 years).

The estimated costs of closure and postclosure care, as determined by an independent engineering consultant, are subject to changes including the effects of inflation, revision of laws, changes in technology, actual sequence of landfill development and closure, and other variables.

The City of Lincoln, in a review by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), has demonstrated compliance with the financial assurance requirements as specified in Title 132 - *Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations*, through the Local Government Financial Test.

The City of Lincoln also owns a solid waste disposal area which discontinued operations in 1990. Although exempt from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Solid Waste Disposal Facility Criteria issued October 9, 1991, the City must still adhere to certain closure and postclosure care requirements under prior legislation, including the construction of final cover soil, monitoring of ground water conditions and landfill gas migration, and general site maintenance. At August 31, 2003, a liability for closure and postclosure care costs is recorded in the amount of approximately \$1,945,000, which is based on appropriations identified in the City's capital improvement projects budgeting process. Additional corrective action costs related to possible landfill gas migration and groundwater conditions will be identified once testing is completed and regulatory officials have made a final review of subsequent findings. Consequently, costs associated with the potential corrective action have not been accrued as of August 31, 2003.

(18) PUBLIC BUILDING COMMISSION

In 1990, the City and the County of Lancaster, pursuant to state statute, activated a separate governmental entity denominated as the Lincoln-Lancaster County Public Building Commission. The purpose of this joint venture is to design, acquire, construct, maintain, operate, improve, remodel, remove and reconstruct, so long as its corporate existence continues, public buildings, structures, or facilities for use jointly by the City and the County. The City and the County each appoint two members to the five-member Commission, with the fifth member being appointed by the other four members. All property held or acquired by the Commission is held or acquired in the name of the City and the County for use by the Commission in its corporate capacity. The Commission's costs of operation and debt service are funded through rental payments made by the City and the County based upon their proportionate occupancy of such buildings to the extent not covered by a maximum property tax levy of 1.7 cents for each \$100 of actual valuation of taxable property in the County. For the year ended August 31, 2003, the City made rental payments of approximately \$2 million to the Commission.

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As of August 31, 2003, the Commission has bonds outstanding of \$38,500,000 attributable to several bond issues. Certain proceeds from the bonds totaling \$5,400,000 have been utilized by the Commission to acquire construct and/or renovate certain buildings occupied by the City and County. The City's proportionate share of such buildings and the corresponding debt are reflected as capital leases in the City's financial statements. Lease payments are not recorded as capital lease payments in the Debt Service funds but rather are recorded as current expenditures in the various individual funds.

Additional bond proceeds, totaling \$29,000,000, have been utilized by the Commission to construct a new County-City building and to renovate the prior County-City building to be used as a Hall of Justice. It is estimated that the City occupies approximately 65% of the new building and 38% of the renovated building (Hall of Justice). It is anticipated that property tax levies by the Commission will be sufficient to meet bond principal and interest payments. Should revenues from such property tax levies not be sufficient to meet debt service requirements in any given year, the City and County would contribute the necessary payments based on their proportionate occupancy in such buildings. Such contributions are expected to be minimal and will be expensed in the appropriate funds when incurred. The City's proportionate share of the buildings has been recorded in capital assets in accordance with the terms of the joint venture agreement regarding the ultimate transfer of assets to the City and County.

Bonds of \$8,330,000 have been issued to acquire and construct a parking facility adjacent to the County-City complex. The City's proportionate share of the parking facility will be recorded in capital assets upon completion, in relation to the ultimate transfer of the asset to the City and County.

Complete separate financial statements for the Commission may be obtained at the Lincoln-Lancaster County Public Building Commission, 920 "O" Street, Room 203, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

(19) JOINT ANTELOPE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Joint Antelope Valley Authority (JAVA) is a joint administrative entity created April 15, 2000, in accordance with Article XV, Section 18 of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska and Nebraska Revenue Statutes Sections 13.801 through 13.827 (1997) authorizing the creation of a joint entity by public agencies. Per an interlocal cooperative agreement by and between the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, a public body corporate, the City of Lincoln, Nebraska, a municipal corporation, and the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District, a political subdivision of the State of Nebraska. JAVA constitutes a separate administrative entity, exercising the public power granted by the interlocal cooperation agreement on behalf of the three aforementioned "Partners" to coordinate planning and implementation of a public project described in the Antelope Valley Study and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Antelope Creek Feasibility Study (the Project). The Project generally includes community revitalization, transportation, and drainage/flood control improvements.

After completion of a specific component of the Project, JAVA will transfer all real estate and improvements thereon to the appropriate individual Partner, subject to the necessary and agreed upon easements which will be conveyed to such Partner or other appropriate public or private entity, or reserved by such a Partner, for the operation, maintenance, repair, and inspection of each specific component.

During the implementation period of the agreement, JAVA shall have the power and authority to acquire and condemn property rights, borrow, mortgage, pledge, or secure loans and bond its appropriated revenues and assets; provided, however, that JAVA shall have no power and authority to bond the credit or revenues of the three Partners or each Partner, or levy taxes.

Complete separate financial statements for JAVA may be obtained at the City of Lincoln Public Works Business Office, 555 South 10th Street, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

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(20) JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS

District Energy Corporation

LES, in conjunction with two other governmental entities, created the District Energy Corporation (DEC) in 1989 to own, operate, maintain, and finance the heating and cooling facilities utilized by certain city, county, and state buildings. The Board of Directors of DEC is comprised of five members: two appointed by the county board of commissioners, two by the Mayor of Lincoln who must be confirmed by the City Council, and one by LES. No participant has any obligation, entitlement, or residual interest.

The DEC Board of Directors, under a twenty-year management agreement, have appointed LES to supervise and manage the system and business affairs of DEC. LES is reimbursed for these management services based on the allocated actual costs of these services. LES also provides electric energy to DEC at an established interruptible commercial rate. The total amount of payments to LES for management, operations, and maintenance services was approximately \$118,000 in 2002. The total amount of payments to LES for energy was approximately \$67,000 in 2002.

Nebraska Utility Corporation

On May 17, 2001, LES, in conjunction with another governmental entity, created the Nebraska Utility Corporation (NUCorp) to purchase, lease, construct, and finance facilities and to acquire services in order to furnish energy requirements, utility and infrastructure services, and all related energy, utility, and infrastructure services to counties, cities, villages, school districts, sanitary and improvement districts, or other municipal corporations or political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska or political subdivisions of another state. The Board of Directors of NUCorp is comprised of five members: three members appointed by the University of Nebraska and two members appointed by LES. No participant has any obligation, entitlement, or residual interest.

Operations commenced in January 2002. The NUCorp board of directors, under a twenty-year management agreement, has appointed LES to supervise and manage the system and business affairs of NUCorp. LES is reimbursed for these management services based on the allocated actual costs of these services. LES also provides electric energy to NUCorp on an established rate schedule. The total payment to LES for management, operations, and maintenance services was approximately \$136,000 in 2002. The total amount of payments to LES for energy was approximately \$4.8 million in 2002.